

# Willsborough Recorder.

UNION, THE CONSTITUTION AND THE LAWS—THE GUARDIANS OF OUR LIBERTY

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 4, 1841.

No. 1052.

DEBATE IN THE SENATE  
IN THE  
PROSPECTIVE PRE-EMPTION BILL

### Mr. Mangum's Speech.

Mr. M. Monday, January 11,  
said he was a member of the North Carolina,  
honorable senators concurring with  
the opinion that there was nothing in the  
between the bill under consideration and  
the proposed amendment; and he  
did he concur in the justice or the  
propriety of denouncing the amendment as  
monstrous, as an unfair mode of assault,  
as, in short, an enormity. The truth is,  
(said Mr. M.) there is no one who looks  
at the various movements which are  
made in relation to the public lands, and  
the various questions which come up  
here, that does not perceive that a con-  
sideration of one of them necessarily and  
properly calls up the consideration of all  
the rival and alternative propositions.

As to the pre-emption bill now before the Senate, it is impossible to form a just estimate of it, and come to right conclusions, unless we consider it in connexion with all the other measures of its friends—unless we consider it (as it is) a part of a great system—as an element in the great scheme of a definitive and ultimate disposition of the vast public domain of the country.

It is, in truth, in the language of the honorable senator from Tennessee, (Mr. Anderson,) the first step to a final disposition of the public domain. I thank the senator for this explicit and manly avowal of the purposes and views of the friends of this measure. The first step to a final disposition of the public domain! Yes, sir; it is the first step in the race where each struggles to be first in the great work of squandering and scattering this more than princely domain to all the winds of Heaven, by bestowing it in largesses, by giving it to schemers and speculators, and inviting to its occupation all the ends of the earth, the bandit of the Appennines, the mercenary Swiss, the hungry loafer of the cities of the old world, the offal of the disorged jails, penitentiaries, and houses of correction of foreign countries—all, all are invited by this bill to mingle with our American citizens, and seize upon the public lands, and appropriate them, excluding the old states, whose property in common with their sisters they are, from any substantial and equal participation in this common property of them all.

I confess," said Mr. M., "that I am at a loss to determine which is the more objectionable, the principle or the details of the bill. To me, it seems the cruelest, the most jejune, and the least safely guarded that I have ever known to be introduced into the Senate. It being, however, a sort of wholesale disposition of this vast property, without equivalent or consideration, the details can be of but a little moment, except to exhibit to a curious observer what vast results may be wrought in connexion with the weakest sounding.

This bill goes to revolutionize the whole system of pre-emption itself, as that has heretofore existed, and in the end to abrogate the whole land system; which has been built up and consolidated through a series of years, by so much free labor, and which has extorted praise and eulogium from all sides of this chamber. Heretofore, when settlement had gone in advance of a regular disposition of the public lands, and the hardy pioneers had shown evidence of good citizenship by habits of honest labor, Congress, out of tenderness for the citizen, and a scrupulous desire that every one should enjoy the avails of his own labor, have overlooked the original intrusion, and in a liberal and parental spirit given the right of pre-emption, so that every one might continue to enjoy the humble dwelling and other improvements, the result of the sweat of his own brow and the work of his hands. This was pure bounty, unmixed gratuity, conferred by government unwilling to repress or thwart the energies and enterprise of these hardy men, who had sought upon the dark brow of the wilderness a resting place for their wives and their children. It was a kind concession to the restless energies of this Anglo-American race of ours, which, though a little too unobscured of the rights of others, yet had the hearts, the hands, the wishes, the purposes, and the patriotic aspirations of American citizens—a race that loved their country, loved liberty, and were ready to peril all they had in enterprises, dangerous or otherwise, in defence of their country. It may be that, in any respect, financial or political, the occasional and judicious interposition of Congress in their behalf was wise, as possibly indubitably it was kind, liberal, and parental. All these cases were retrospective, overlooking initiative error, and quitting these hardy pioneers in their homes, their titles, and all the fruits of their labor. If this legislation was somewhat unjust to the old states, yet it was kind, and upon the whole may not have been unwise.

But now, for the first time, it is proposed to hold out standing lures and temptations.

tations to the whole world to come and seize upon our public domain. To sustain this sweeping prospective measure, I have heard doctrines avowed more objectionable than the measure itself, from which my judgment revolts, and which, I am confident, could they be submitted directly to the whole American people, would be indignantly, if not contemptuously, rejected. I say this bill invites the whole world, aliens as well as citizens, to come and take possession of our public domain; and how? Under any pretext. According to any uniform regulation. No, no, no. The bounty is held out to the feeblest foot and the strongest has been seized, seize, and defend what God and Nature all the means that hands. And all this placed in their and demoralization is to a confusion this grave body; ay, to be betrayed by our legislation.

If we were a weak and feeble nation, physically unable to defend our liberties, we might indeed hold out inducements to foreigners to bring to our assistance the protection of their physical force. But has it come to this: that we are obliged to invite foreigners to assist us in the defence of our heritage of liberty? To bring amongst us the arts of civilization? To enhance our power, either moral or physical? Can any one believe that we are reduced to a necessity like that? No, sir. The friends of this measure would cast back such a taunt with scorn and indignation. What then? Can any one doubt that this bill is the first step towards the squandering and wasting the public domain, so far as the old states are concerned? That the new states feel as a fetter, that galls their over-excited sensibility, the claim of the old states to land within their limits? To get rid of this, and to make the destruction of the rights of the old states sudden and complete, it is proposed to invest with the highest privilege of American freemen, foreigners not naturalized. To give to alien strangers, who will come and take, what indisputably belongs to all the states in common. And this to assuage a painful sensibility, an over-wrought pride, that will concede nothing to those who have given them every thing. As if not content with the desecration of our rights of property, it is contended that these favored aliens shall also exercise the rights of suffrage—the highest rights of freemen, and be endowed by these states with the elective franchise, in disregard of Congress and all the co-states.

I mean not (said Mr. M.) to go into the argument of this incidental question, momentous and alarming as it would be, did we not feel confident that it will ever be met by the real people of the United States with a stern and uncompromising resistance. The doctrine is anti-national; it is incompatible with the very conception of a political community endowed with the power of perpetuating its institutions. No nation that I know of, that had risen to the dignity of an independent community, ever tolerated the indiscriminate admission of foreigners and alien influences to a full participation in its elections and its government. What is our case? Who effected our revolution? The people of the respective states. They had formed independent political communities. These states, before the adoption of the federal constitution, did of right exercise the power of determining who should be considered citizens and entitled to all the privileges and immunities of citizens. They further rightfully regulated the terms and conditions upon which aliens might be adopted in the community, with all the rights and privileges of free citizens. Who did, and might rightfully do, all this? The people of the states. Who could gain say it? Could it be Englishmen, the Hollanders, the Italians, or the Poles? Unquestionably not. Who then? None but the people of the states.

By the adoption of the constitution, each state conferred upon the general government as a common agent, all those powers which it could better exercise for the benefit of the whole than could the states respectively for themselves; reserving to the states such as could be best exercised by and for themselves. This common agent had in charge all our foreign relations, and had the regulation of all our intercourse with foreign powers. This federal government and these state governments were made by and for the people of the United States and their posterity. The power of passing uniform laws of naturalization of foreigners was conferred on the common agent—the federal government. This grant passed to the whole power. Such was the opinion of the enlightened and able contemporaneous writers in the *Federalist*; such has been the uniform opinion of every respectable writer on constitutional law, as far as I know; such has been the expression in a majority of the states, as I suppose; certainly such has been the exposition in North Carolina by all its authorities, judicial and legislative. The distribution of political power in the states, as well as the general government, rests upon a right enumeration of the people of the respective states. Our political scheme rests upon this. It

was provident, therefore, that, in a matter so immediately affecting the relative power of the states, there should be some uniform rule regulating secessions from abroad of aliens, with habits, feelings, and principles often alien, not to say hostile, to the genius and spirit of our institutions. Such a provision is conformable to the general sense of mankind in all ages in well-regulated political communities. Hence I regard the provision in the constitution of Illinois as in conflict with the constitution of the United States, and of course void, and that a persistence in the enumeration of aliens as citizens; so as to affect the relations of political power between her and the other states, and the permitting of them to exercise the elective franchise so as to affect the action of the government common to all the states, would be in bad faith and clearly violatory of their common bond.

The question is not whether Congress can prescribe the qualifications which will constitute a voter in the states. No states exist for any such thing. The respect, each prescribe for itself in every conferring of the right inhibited by the government, and those on the general edict to vote for members are empowered numerous branch of the staff, the most may also vote for members of legislature and none others. The only difficulties, not in the non-existence, but in the application of the remedy, in cases where the states shall transcend their constitutional authority. Wherever the authorities of this government can reach the case, they can apply the remedy. If aliens shall vote for a member of the House of Representatives, upon a question of contested election, the house may take jurisdiction and rectify the error.

[Here Mr. Wright, of New York, asked, what will you do in the case of a senator elected to this body by a legislature in a territory by the votes of aliens?]

Mr. M. said the only difficulty consisted in applying the remedy. In the case put great difficulty and inconvenience might arise, perhaps insuperable—and so many other cases that might be put. What would the senator do in the case where a majority of the states should decline or refuse to elect senators to this chamber? In the latter case it would operate at once to the destruction of the government, and yet I know of no remedy. The truth is, in our complex political system, much has been left, and, of necessity, must have been left, so the good faith of the states, the authors and creators of our system. And perhaps, in every case where a practical remedy is not provided, it was deemed safe to leave it to the good faith and good sense of the parties to the covenant. But I have turned aside to this incidental question mainly to enter my protest against the doctrines avowed; and to show that North Carolina, in that good faith which has always characterized her relations with this government, holds that the adoption of the federal constitution has abrogated her constitutional provision for the naturalization of aliens, and that she may not swell her relative power in the confederacy, either by the enumeration of aliens or the permitting of them to exercise the elective franchise.

I said in the outset that I found great difficulty in determining, in reference to the present bill, which was the more objectionable, its principle or its details. In respect to the latter, they have been exposed by various senators so fully and clearly that "he who runs may read." When before now has it been proposed to hold out temptations and rewards to infants who by law owe allegiance to the head of their family? When before now has it been proposed, for the sake of encouraging emigration, to break up domestic relations—those primeval bonds of society which it is of so much importance to keep sacred and intact? The ambition that looks to the highest office in the republic, may have an interest in inviting into the *melée* all infants that at the end of the next four years, may be invested with the rights of suffrage. This bill holds out the same benevolent intentions towards widows. How excellent a virtue is benevolence! And how cheap, too, is the beneficence that confers bounty on out of other people's goods and chattels, lands and tenements! But, like the witch's prophecy, while it keeps the promise to the ear, it breaks it to the hope. The whole is mere delusion—it is worse—it is imposture. Such widows as reside in the immediate neighborhood of the lands to be settled may possibly get the benefit of the bill, but the great body of the destitute widows throughout the union, and especially on the Atlantic frontier, will not be benefited a tittle.

Again, there is another principle in the bill more objectionable. It is an operation is extended to the unwarred. The entire population of the globe, as well as the entire citizens, are invited and tempted into our national domain before a chain carrier entered upon it. Proclamation is made to all to come and seize upon our property, and they shall keep whatever they take. Has any government in the world acted upon a principle like this? Must it not inevitably lead to riot, bloodshed, and general confusion? Where

have ever such losses been held out to alien interlopers, bandits, and scape graces of foreign lands to come and seize upon so rich an inheritance, and hold it by strong arm, or at the muzzle of the rifle? All they are required to do is to come upon the land, to build a log cabin or some other dwelling, and call it a settlement, and the right of pre-emption is fixed. How long are they required to occupy? A week, or a day, is sufficient; for no specific length of time is required by the bill. How many settlements may be made by the same person? The bill as introduced prescribed no limitation. A reluctant limitation to one in the same state has been imposed by a vote of amendment; yet the same person may make the tour of all the frontier barrier states and territories, and in each the work of a day may secure a quarter section of land in the most favored spots at the minimum price, and that, too, on a credit, to be paid whenever, and only whenever, the convenience of the enterprising and travelled gentleman may seem best to admit of it. What a broadcast waste and squandering of this vast national property! The waste would be a reproach to the age, and the consequent riots, feuds, and confusion would mark this measure as an epoch in the career of profligate wastefulness of a discomfited, defeated, and desperate administration. True it is, by an amendment, the same person shall be entitled to but one pre-emption. But what may hinder him and his sons one in each and every state and territory? Where are the guards?

What can be provided? None, not one! One of the judges declares, that a man may not get off from a settled home and get a pre-emption by going on the public land in the same state. Why prohibits his doing the same by going into the next state or territory, or all the other states and territories? It is declared to be for the benefit of the poor, and yet a man on a fraction of forty acres may have the benefit, while the wealthiest man's holder may avail himself of the privilege. Admirable equality! The friends of the measure have refused to confine these bounties to the poor, worth not more than \$1,000 or \$500, and yet the man fixed to a poor spot of little value, with his wife and children, shall be inhibited, while the rich in bank stock, money, or other personal estate, shall enjoy it. This is one of the beauties of a scheme conceived in a spirit of such ardent devotion to the interests of the poor, and laboring man!

But an objection yet stronger if possible, is liable to the mode of settling and settling the disputes arising from conflicting claims among these settlers. The mode proposed in the bill, is characteristic of the principles of the past and the present administration which now lies stranded. It brings the issues of conflicting claims that must arise under this bill, within the range of executive determination, to be deep-seated summarily and with a sort of military celerity by the executive agent disposing of a complicated and knotty question of private right, with the facility that he would wield a squadron of well-disciplined political soldiers. Sir, it erects a new sort of judicature, with vast and untrained powers, taking within the scope of its jurisdiction vast and complicated interests.

The registers and receivers of the land districts, subject to the regulation of the head of the land office, are to dispose of all the questions of conflicting claim in a summary way. Can any one fail to perceive that here is held out every conceivable lure and temptation to fraud, that the bill opens the way to a regular system of corruption; that these powers will be devolved on men not most distinguished generally for ability, and yet with duties overtasking the highest ability? Will it not tend to corrupt both the government and its dealers? May it not be wielded so as to subjugate the entire frontier, from the lakes to the gulf, to the will of their politico judicial masters? A dozen men make a rush for a mill seat or water privilege or salt spring, and in case the rifle and bowie knife shall fail as judicial instruments to settle the controversy, then the appeal lies to this other eccentric judicial tribunal of the registers and receivers, whose judgments are to be final and definitive. I suppose we need not fear that the sword of Brennus, or the bowie knife, or other extraneous matter, will be thrown into the judicial scales.

But this is a log cabin bill. Its title it purports to be especially for the tenants of log cabins. Its friends are friends of the log cabin; it is designed to confer a bounty on the great body of those poor men who have no means to better their condition but to settle on a little spot of wild land and build themselves a log cabin. Yes! it is to provide a home for the log cabin men, for the poor, hard-handed, honest, industrious settler! Admirable beneficence! I am glad to see gentlemen's sympathies awakened for this great body of our citizens—the greatest, indeed, whether we regard them for physical force, devoted patriotism, or for those homely, simple, primitive, untainted, and genuine virtues so much out of fashion in the saloons of the great and powerful. I respect them, I esteem

them, and I would cherish them to the extent of my ability. Yet, with what consistency have we seen the gentlemen who hold to us this language? Will they consent to a \$500 limitation? No. To a \$1,000 limitation? No, sir. They invite to competition with them, not only the wealthy of our own country, but the whole world, of every tongue and clime, whether they come in rags, or purple and fine linen.

And yet they talk as if the bill were especially for the poor. Who can believe it? Or who does not believe and know that the bill is what one of its friends described it, (Mr. Anderson,) the first step towards a final disposition of the public domain?

I am not, indeed, disposed, either as a private individual or a public man, to regard the public domain purely in a financial view. The general government holds these lands on a trust. They should administer, or rather execute, this trust reposed in them, justly, but with liberality.

I am not for restricting the system to such rules as bind a master in Chancery. I would, if I could, elevate myself to the position of a statesman. I would regard the public domain as a trust, in which all the states have an equal interest. While I am just, I would be liberal; but, while liberal, I would be just. I ask, what right has this federal government to administer this trust, but in such a manner that it shall inure to the benefit of all the states? Where do gentlemen find their authority? Nowhere.

To judge rightly of this specific measure, we must consider it in connexion with the graduation bill. And who can doubt that the two united will cut deeply into the financial resources of the country—that they will deduct large sums from the fiscal means of this government? What is the first step in the practical operation of this bill? In the first place, all the lands likely to bring a price over the minimum established by law, will be seized forthwith, not only by our own citizens, but by the "negadoes and aliens of the old world. And then what remains—what gentlemen call the refuse lands—will be brought under the auctioneer's hammer on behalf of the government. Who will bid? No one. What next? These lands having been offered, and remaining unsold, the auction system will be withdrawn from them, and they will then be subjected to the Procrustean operation of the graduation system, descending rapidly from \$1 to 50 cents, 25 cents, and 12½ cents, and then an unconditional surrender of the residue to the states respectively in which they lie. The average amount of the auction sales under the present Administration does not much exceed the minimum price. But let all the lands which in the first place would sell at prices greatly exceeding the minimum go at the minimum; and then apply the graduating principle to the residue; is it not plain that the average income from auction sales would be greatly below the minimum?

On this subject my attention has been recently drawn to a very valuable and important paper, which discloses that system of delusion which has for many years been played off upon the public mind; such a systematic scheme of deception and imposture as I never could have believed to exist, had it not been proved by official documents. I refer to what has been constantly told us in reference to this principle of graduation. I will not detain the Senate by going through all the details, though they eminently deserve the most careful and attentive consideration, and I hope will have it from those more familiar with the subject than I am, and if a gross delusion has been practised, as I conceive, for years upon the old states, I trust it will be corrected.

I find that, in pursuance of a resolution adopted by the Senate, the head of the land bureau caused returns to be made of all the public lands unsold, in the respective states and territories, accompanied with such other information as was deemed useful in forming a just estimate of the value of this great national property. I find that, on the 30th of June, 1828, there remained in Ohio 2,584,347 acres of public land unsold. The land officers estimated the value of this more than two and a half millions of acres at \$1,747,125, or nearly one million and three-quarters of dollars. These lands had been offered and in market from seven to twenty-eight years but little less than half of them had been in market twenty years and upwards. They were represented as inferior, and to effect sales the prices ought to be graduated. Well, sir, on the 30th September, 1837, some nine years thereafter, upwards of two millions of acres of these lands had been sold at the minimum of \$1 25 per acre, realizing to the treasury \$2,720,599—exceeding the estimate of the officers, who ought to have been well informed, by the sum of \$975,473, or nearly one million of dollars; there then remaining on hand nearly five hundred thousand acres, the most of which has since been sold at the government price.

I find similar startling discrepancies between the estimated values and the sums

actually realized from sales, applying to Indiana, Illinois, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas, and Missouri. In the St. Louis land district of Missouri, I find that on the 30th June 1828, it contained 2,919,426 acres of the public lands unsold 2, 919,426 acres. These lands were represented as having been in market under the Spanish government for forty years, and under this government for ten years. It was further presented that they had been so "picked and culled" that there did not remain one quarter section of first-rate land. They were valued at different prices, but the great mass at 12 1/2 cents per acre. The total value was estimated at \$333,000, or about the third of a million of dollars.

Well, sir, again. On the 20th September, 1837, or about nine years thereafter, the treasury had realized \$711,000 from these lands, a sum exceeding the estimated value of the whole of them by three hundred and seventy-eight thousand dollars, and leaving then unsold 1,600,000 acres, much of which, but how much I am unable to state, has been since sold at the government price.

I have selected the St. Louis district, simply because there we find a great bulk of intelligence, and might have expected more correct information from that than almost any other district, and yet from that what a startling difference between the estimates and the facts. I well remember how, nearly twenty years ago, these lands were invoked in favor of a graduation bill, and how solemnly we were assured that the lands on which it was intended to operate never would bring the minimum price. It was argued in reply, and I thought with great appearance of truth, that, as the country should come to be gradually settled, and lines of communication should be opened by turnpikes and railroads, or other facilities afforded for the transportation of produce, the unsold lands would come by degrees to be contiguous to infant settlements, and would then go off at the government price. In a dense population, every foot of land fit for cultivation, though poor, which yields any sort of timber, will go off at that price, in many instances, if for no other reason, than to keep off a too near and inconvenient settlement.

In looking into the history of our settlements, it will be found generally, if not universally, true, that, as the country fills with population, the inferior and refuse lands come to be prized, and go off. And so, precisely in proportion as the population advances westwardly, and fills each locality, in the same proportion these land once regarded refuse go off. And so it will be to the end, excepting only those lands covered with irreclaimable swamps, or some other obstacle of like difficulty.

Such has been the experience of the oldest States. In my own, in the portion that I know best, lands that had been much worn fifty or eighty years ago, turned out and recovered with a new growth; cannot be bought any where, there, as low as the government price.

Sir, the grasping propensities of this Anglo-American race of ours, with its Anglo-Saxon blood, (said, I believe, sir, to be the greatest land robbers in the world,) would give the government price, nay, and more, when the density of population threatened too near a propinquity of some disagreeable neighbor. [A laugh.]

In Alabama, I find, from this table, the most singular and extraordinary results. There the population has filled, and is yet filling. In the Alabama district nearly all the lands have been sold for three, four, and five times the amount of the estimated value by the land officers in 1828. And so it will be to the end. To the base of the Rocky Mountains, and when you shall have scaled their lofty summits, and passed to the western base, so it will continue to be, until the restless energies of our people shall be stayed by the broad Pacific. I would invoke the serious attention of senators, more conversant with these subjects than I am, to the marked contrast between the estimates in 1828 and the actual results as proved by the sales. I will ask their attention to the singular accuracy with which the predictions of the opponents of graduation have been verified by the results. In Ohio they have been completely tested and verified. In Indiana, not so fully; but the experience is in a rapid process of development, and all the indications argue similar results. In Missouri, the experiment is in its initiating process, but as far as it has gone it gives the most flattering promise of results equally satisfactory. And so of all the

There is another feature of the bill to which I feel no less objection; and which has been animadverted on by the senator from Kentucky, near me, (Mr. Clay). I think it presents a strong objection to the bill. The government once felt severely the inconveniences of the credit system in reference to the sale of our public lands. It will not soon be forgotten. This bill revives that credit system, and substitutes it, to a great extent, for the cash system now existing. It extends a credit, professedly, to one entire class of purchasers, and practically and



substantially to all. A man seizes on a tract of land before he pays for it, and he is to pay for it within a year. How are you to get rid of him if he does not pay? When the "Convention of the World," held in London, shall send here all its constituents, how are you to get rid of them if they fail to pay for their land? Does not your bill convert the system of cash payments into a system of credit? And what will be the consequence? We shall have petitioners besieging this and the other house of Congress; hosts of sturdy beggars, petitioning for a long day, then to take a part of our dues, and finally to forgive them their debt. We have seen all this; and are likely, should the bill pass, to see it again.

We all remember the effect of the national debtors in 1816 and 1819. You know how your ear was vexed with perpetual petitions, until at last you were wearied out, and you gave up 33 1/3 of your demand, and allowed the debtors a long time to make up the balance. So it will be here. If a man pays you in cash, it will be a matter of voluntary liberality. All the better land which might sell well at auction will be at once seized upon, and credit of necessity ensues.

Gentlemen complain of the illiberality of the old states. They call them Shylocks, and say we demand our pound of flesh, and all that. I repeat all such imputations, as far as they are directed against me. I participate as largely in the pride excited by the progress of our western states as the proudest of all our western men. I see with wonder and joy the daily developments of this vast portion of our country, and I am fully aware that it is ere long to become the centre of our political world. My constituents do not desire of me to become a Shylock in their name; they rejoice, as I do, in the hourly expansion of this great republic; they exult in the extension of its population, bearing with it, in all directions, the arts of civilization, the love of liberty, and an adherence to our invaluable constitution. We are prepared to go as far as gentlemen from the west themselves in doing all that can with justice be done to give a stimulus to the growth of the new states of the confederacy. But really, with all I acknowledge, but a very slight opportunity of forming an opinion, it does seem to me that the charge of illiberality is as little sustained by facts and reason as any accusation I ever witnessed in my life. What is the relation which these states bear to the government while they yet remain in their state of territorial pupillage? Have they not all been in succession the fraternal and the nurslings of Congress? Have we not dandled them up in the knees of patronage, rocked them in the cradle of indulgence, and fed them, like petted infants, with the money of this government? If any thing, we have indulged them too fondly, till, like other pets, they have been in danger of becoming spoiled by over-much kindness. Who can deny that the west has ever been treated, here, with the utmost liberality? Never have they asked for either public or private aid at our hands and been refused. We have given them lands and money, and we have poured forth the civility of the old states for their defence in danger. Surely they have no just grounds of complaint. Against me they certainly have not, for I am ready to lead them all the aid in my power toward securing that commanding position which it is their destiny to attain.

But what, I ask, is likely to be the effect of such a bill as this upon the older states? The public lands constitute a trust fund to be administered for the benefit of all the states, and not, for the sake of throwing into the west a preternatural plethora of growth and prosperity, to inflict injustice and injury upon the rest of the union. And yet what must be the effect of such a bill on the strength and prospects of the old states? The enterprising, adventurous young men will flee to the west, and leave the old states to weakness and decrepitude, and we are to be left to support the comparatively inert mass which they leave behind. Yet, in all that tends to elevate the human character—in all that fosters moral and intellectual excellence, they might have enjoyed at least equal advantages had they remained at home. Certain it is that North Carolina has poured forth into the west and south-western country a mass of talent and energy such as, had it remained there, would have enabled the state to lift her head as proudly as any one of her sisters in the great family of the union. And ought it not to be the aim of this government to infuse an equal degree of health and vigor into every portion of this wide republic? Do our western friends desire to see us impoverished in order that they may be built up and strengthened? I well know that, should we be invaded by a foreign foe, or our honor or safety threatened with danger, the men of the west would be the first to dash to our aid. A more chivalrous people does not exist upon earth; and generosity is well known as forming a prominent feature in their character. And sure I am that, could they but abstract their minds for a moment from the force of that prejudice which has grown up with a false system of administration of the public lands, the new states would be the last to desire, by aggressive and onward stimulus, to withdraw the resources and prostrate the strength of their venerable neighbors on the Atlantic board.

I ask the friends of this bill to point out, if they can, one single compensation it offers to the old states for tempting their population, aged 100 of eighteen, to leave their homes and their parents and go into the new states. I know of none. I can perceive none, unless it be to leave to desolation the paternal fireside, jump, jump.

But we are told by my friend from Missouri (Mr. Linn) that it is indispensable that this system of pre-emption should go on, because the American people cannot be restrained from seizing on the lands of the government, and that all attempts to put a stop to it must be vain and idle. I confess I was surprised at hearing language like this. I had entertained a very different opinion indeed of the American people; and my life on it—knowing that gentleman as I do to be brave, prompt, and resolute—I am confident that were he President of the United States, and should the law be openly resisted, he could and would enforce its execution.

[Mr. Linn, speaking across.] I would resign first. A laugh.]

Yes, the senator might resign. The kindness of his heart and his habitual indulgence of the wishes of his constituents might induce it. That proves nothing. But his energy could arrest what his kindness might tolerate. I know very well that, when vast throngs of lawless settlers shall have been accumulated on the frontier, it would be an odious task, and abhorrent to the feelings of every American citizen, to attempt to remove them by the bayonet. Happily, there never has a human being in the country suffered death in such a struggle since the foundation of the government. But I have no doubt that this enlightened and law-abiding people, differing as they do from the population of any nation under Heaven, would respect their own authority too much to resist their own laws. In Europe, indeed, obedience must be enforced by a forest of bayonets and a park of artillery; but here, in this free, self-governed republic, there is no law but may be enforced by the constable and his staff. Among my countrymen, a little arrip of parchment in the hands of a plainly dressed, unarmed citizen works like a charm; no sooner is it exhibited than the upstart hand falls powerless to the side, and like genuine descendants of the Anglo-Saxon race, it is their pride, their choice, their glory to bow to the majesty of the law. If, indeed, you allow whole states to be filled up by squatters—I beg pardon, I mean by gentlemen who think proper to sit down on land which does not belong to them, and without any pretence of title—we may prefer to pass a retrospective pre-emption law to pressing our demand and standing upon the rights of the government. But, for the future, let the President place upon our new lands, not his uniformed soldiers, with their bayonets, but a corps of his marshals and tipstaves, and let the first intruder be brought up and tried. I have no doubt that even then a jury of the vicinage would convict and punish him.

[Mr. Linn here shook his head and said, "Never; it has been tried over and over."] Sir, the failure must have resulted from some injudicious mode of bringing up the matter. Let the naked questions to the jury, the isolated facts be, "whether there was intrusion into the lands," and "whether upon authority from this government," and all that I dare to put upon it I would put, that the verdict would generally conform to the evidence. In that case, your judges would do the rest.

But the gentleman from Tennessee goes for the bill because "the great West must avail herself of her natural advantages." I once acted on that principle in behalf of North Carolina, in the memorable matter of the Branch Mint. [A laugh.] That bill was to enable North Carolina to "avail herself of her natural advantages." Now, I never yet rightly understood what that phrase "natural advantages," means; and I cannot admit the argument which is founded on it till I understand it a little better. And the more especially, since that incomprehensible abstraction, that oily phrase, betrays me into one of the errors, not to say follies, into which I fear I fell when I formerly had the honor of a seat in this chamber. The natural advantages of the West, in what? In mere contiguity to the public domain? Is that it? They must have the land because they are conveniently situated to take possession of it. Why, might not any loafer about New York streets plead the same argument? Is he not as near to the vaults of the banks as our good friends of the West are to the public domain? [A laugh.] What peculiar rights have they, who have already received as much of it as a donation, to take the whole, because it is near, while the old states are to get none of it, because they are far off?

There has scarce been a movement on the subject of these public lands within the last two years that has not produced in my mind a melancholy foreboding as to the successful working of our system of government. No one can shut his eyes to the fact that these lands are made the subject of a mere political game, in which political leaders contend for power by vying with each other as to who shall make the largest gift—who shall obtain the largest vote, from aliens and all. Some disposition must be made of this matter, if we would not be subjected to perpetual excitements. I have seen it employed long enough as a great stake, always brought into our party questions, and so it will continue to be until it can be finally and definitively disposed of, as I hope it soon may be.

I do not regard the introduction of the subject of distribution as at all incongruous to the present bill, nor do I regard the amendment the senator from South Carolina (Mr. Calhoun) has notified as that he will offer, as presenting any incongruity. I mean not now to discuss either the one or the other. I have long since, however, had both under the most careful deliberation that I was capable of bestowing on them. I have fixed and

satisfactory opinions in regard to both. They are part and parcel of this great matter of the public domain. They all must be considered; they must be decided. The great interests, with all their disturbing influences, must be withdrawn from the deeply-bittered and exciting contests for the highest office in the country; or these contests will lose their purity and dignity, and descend to the level of a scramble of mere mercenaries—a struggle between political janizaries on one side, and the honest, undisciplined, and generally betrayed people on the other.

But this is really a log cabin bill—a bill for the poor man. I could not but regret to hear these party "catch words" introduced into this chamber, and still less could I have desired to see them introduced, with a sort of flourish of trumpets, into the title of this bill. But as they have been dragged in and pressed forward into prominence, it may be proper for us all to deal with them.

I may say, then, that I am pleased to see gentlemen on the other side taking lessons on this subject of log cabins. They have much aptitude, and I doubt not, with perseverance, that they may come, in time, to a respectable proficiency. They have manifested, on former occasions, a very commendable alacrity, not to say some sparks of genius—perhaps that is too strong a word, if genius is supposed to be conversant with novelty or variety—in seizing upon certain "catch words," and saying or singing them to the same tune, whether sleeping or awake, with a spirit of most admirable perseverance. Who has not heard the euphonious sounds of Bank! Bank! Monster! Monster! rung and rung again, throughout the whole gamut?

These specimens inspire me with fair hopes that gentlemen will make very respectable progress with very extraordinary efforts. "Ab horre doceri" is not always an unwise maxim; and I see that gentlemen are commending to themselves a sedulous study of it. But, as I profess to have made some progress in these log cabin doctrines, I trust gentlemen will not think me officious in offering them some wholesome suggestions.

Then, first, I will mistake lies at the one great and radical error of the former essays. The foundation of all in supposing that the people of these United States can be ruled, governed, and subjugated by means of patronage, largesses, and party organization. For instance, a bill that sets out to squander the whole domain, belonging to all, for the benefit of a few, is not the best way to control the grand results of the elective franchise. I grant you that, when people are cool, they may sit down and chatter about paltry matters of selfish interests. They may be awayed to a certain extent. But I would commend to gentlemen the fact, worthy of all consideration, that the great mass of our people are honest, enthusiastic, devoted to liberty, and devoted to our institutions. To move the mass, you must appeal to their high and generous natures, to their patriotism, their love of liberty. You must kindle them with admiration of the glorious revolutionary achievements of their fathers—awaken their hatred and rouse their indignation against the sappers and miners of this fair and happy government—against the spoilers—against the impudence that seeks to subsidize them with their own means—against the party hacks that would harness them, and then ride them—booted and spurred. If there be just cause for these appeals, the mass will begin to heave, to agitate, to stir, and from the Canadian in the Gulf, and from the Atlantic to the base of the Rocky Mountains; and what, think you, would be the quieting effect of a little pre-emption bill thrown in upon this wild commotion, that agitates, and heaves, and shakes the continent? But as the minutest gossamer in a gale of wind.

When the log cabins shall be roused—when the high and enthusiastic love of liberty that characterizes their dwellers shall be signing up to intensity, then snap go the meshes of party; then patronage and largesses, whether in lands or money, are lost sight of or scorned. And these dwellers, too pure, too incorrupt, too untaunted by the artifices of high life to be wrought upon, come as the winds or as the rushing of many waters to the rescue of their constitution and their liberty.

You cannot here, as in old Rome, gain the people at pleasure by largesses of corn, or money, or office; nor will it do any better to give them land. No. When they have risen up, as of late, by the sound of the tocsin, to drive from power men who they believe had grossly abused their trust, their force will be found irresistible.

This log cabin movement is no more like the little feverish excitement got up by party trick and machinery and bribery, than mimic theatrical thunder is like the resound bolt that leaps from the cloud, echoes and reverberates throughout the vast concave of the heavens, and shakes the solid earth on which we stand.

We have seen, for the first time in this country, the attempt made to govern it by the force of patronage, of largesses, and party machinery. We have seen a band of officials at open war with the people, by whose breath they had their political being. We have seen public opinion thwarted, scorned and jeered. We have seen the most strange, sudden and portentous conjunctions—entirely new phenomena in our political hemisphere. We have seen heaven and earth moved to sustain a tottering authority, a crumbling dynasty; but all, all, in vain, in vain.

In such a contest as this, not all the wealth of all the Caesars would have a

particle of influence in repressing the indignant upsurging energies of the popular power. The decree has gone forth, that this government is no longer to be administered by a system of official bribery. The people require a just and equal action in the system. They demand it. They will get it. And, in this matter of the public lands, gentlemen must remember that new states will not always be new; that they are rapidly becoming identified in interest with the old and I tell my honorable friend (Mr. Linn) that even Missouri, before many years, will be found to stand side by side with North Carolina on the land question, upon any exigency menacing from abroad the honor, the independence, or the integrity of this our glorious Union.

#### Major Downing's Letter.

From the New York Express.

"The Campbells are coming"—and as "coming events cast their shadows before" we commend the letter which follows to our anxious readers.—We confess our apprehension of the ideas shadowed forth by the Major, of putting things as they were before the Civil War, and of the land. Most estimable men—most estimable institutions were "run off the track"—and if after examination they are found worthy, we say restore them to position—the counter revolution we have experienced fully indicates a desire to return to what we were when prosperity smiled on industry. The old guard should not be overlooked, though the fog of modern days and party strife may have overshadowed them.

On our Way to Washington.

To the Editors of the New York Express.—We are coming—slowly, but many for as the General has places on the old friends and acquaintances about him, and, as the country as he can be as much as next, he thought it best for him to make as much of a circuit as possible. I do not deny that the General had let folks have their way, he would not "touch bottom" from the time of leaving the Cabin till he got to the White House—but he would rather go about any day than pass through all the hurrying that is set up all along the road—the "grand tower" all hollow—for there aint a living critter who don't yell out most awful and swing his hat round as soon as he sees the general; and I expect it will come pretty soon on me before we get to the end of it, for it aint possible for one man to do all the bowing and shaking hands that is required. One thing surprises me is to know what on earth has become of "the opposition." I have seen a rare loco loco now going on night two months.

I suppose you are all considerably curious to know who the General is going to appoint to all the big and little offices, and I have taken care to ask the General and he has told me all about it, and says I am at liberty to tell you and every body else, and so I do not see the use in keeping this matter any longer in the dark. I saw the paper the day afore we started and it was the last that was packed up—it was the biggest sheet you ever see, all ruled off in wide streaks, and on top is written, "Names of my fellow citizens who I believe are able to discharge faithfully and honestly the duties of the office of the U. S. for appointment," and that is pretty much all I could see, except on the outside is written in pencil, "to be looked to and filled up on and after 4th March next."

There is a good deal said in all these parts about Bank matters, and every body has some plan or other to put things straight. The General don't intend to say much about it, but he reads pretty much all that is written on the matter, and lets folks talk all they know, and he finishes off by thinking. One chap called to-day and read to the General a long letter from New York containing a statement of the big bank in Philadelphia, and showing by another statement that it was broken all to bits—and tho' that Bank should a list of property and debts due to it—yet that all that property and debts wasn't worth any thing, and that it never would do to have such another "aristocratic craze" institution. "Well," says I, "Mister, it seems to me that what you call aristocratic comes nigher to democratic." "Now," says I, "if that Bank had stuck to 'the aristocracy,' and lent money only to the rich folks, it would now have no bad debts to collect." "O well," says he, "poor folks never ought to borrow money, they ought to get along without it." "Well," says I, "that is a notion I never thought on afore, for when I was in the last Government along with General Jackson, all our democratic friends used to pester the General and me all the while to make the U. S. Bank to shell out to poor folks, and we took the deposits away from it because the complaint was that Squire Biddle and the Bank was too aristocratic and didn't give poor folks a chance to borrow money to carry on their trade with." "Now," says I, "how do you make that square with your present notions?"

"Why the fact is," says he, "it is pretty tall work to make the notions of one time fit the notions of another time; but I do say it never will do to have an other such a Bank, for it is pretty nigh all owned by foreign aristocrats, and that never will do in a democratic country—it is downright awful; and Mr. Buchanan and Mr. Benton and all the good democrats in Congress say it will be the ruin of the country."

"Well, now," says I, "if that don't beat Solomon! How long do you think it would take foreigners to destroy this country by putting their money in the big bank and let Squire Biddle loan it out to the poor democracy, who say you will never pay it back again?" This set

him to scratching his head a little, and he said, "I don't like that tune he changed it, but it aint right to loan foreign money in that way, it aint trading 'em well and it destroys their confidence in us." "Well, well," says I, "we look a little into that matter, and see that things aint made worse than they need be. We have pretty much all on us been struggling under and through a heavy storm, and he who has saved any thing may think himself pretty well off. A ship may be good for something, tho' she has lost a few sails. I have seen the 'Two Pollies,' in my day, strip pretty nigh clean, but Capt. Jumper with a little assistance from the other owners, would rig her up and she would go off again as slick as ever. I have seen corn-fields and cotton fields all sent to smash in one squall of wind and hail, but folks would go to work again and the next season they would have better luck. It aint wise nor righteous," says I, "for folks to turn to croaking, and when times are bad, turn to and sell off and quit; that is just the time to hang on and cheer up, and off coast and go at it and put things to rights for good weather and fair wind." "There is in this," says I, "that is pretty good or money matters,—what mangled or lost spent in the country is paid folks don't it is somewhere and only going the east it or drink, ears ago the Treasury rounds. A couldn't hold it, and now was so fit. 'Uncle Sam' haint got it in his pocket, and is in debt 100,

but who says he is broke?—he has got plenty of property, but if he was to throw up and sell off his property in these times it wouldn't bring enuff to pay one year's expense she is at. And so it is with most kinds of property,—very few who have much and owe any thing but would come out the heels end of the horn by selling off and giving up. The only way then is to fix things so as to let folks go to work at their different trades and callings and set matters moving, and you will be then how the cat jumps."

"Well," says he, "I should like to know what our new President thinks of these matters." "Well," says I, "he thinks a good deal about 'em, but he don't mean to talk about 'em till 4th March next, on account of his respect for Mr. Van Buren, who is President till that time; but when 4th March comes then you and all the rest of the people (now considerable over twelve millions) will all see it in black and white, so there will be no mistake—his notions about the Constitution are for the President to talk to Congress and tell them all he knows, and then he is sure all the people will get it—but if you are in a hurry and would like to know my notions about it aforehand—one thing you may be sure on, and that is, we shall go back to the point where the car run off the track and look to the cause on't and put all them matters right—examine the track, the engines and engineers; and at all the cross tracks look well to the switch men—for next to running off the track is getting on a long track and then 'go ahead'—and with that I scraped back my right foot and said, as I say to you."

"My service to you."  
J. DOWNING, Major, &c. &c.

The Colony of Liberia.—Liberia has a population of 4,500 American colonists, and 30,000 natives. It has nine settlements or towns, the most distant being 500 miles apart, on the seacoast; the others at various distances, intermediate. Its territory, procured by purchase, contains nearly 500,000 acres of land, and other large tracts can be easily obtained of the native owners in the same way. The government is modelled after our own, and is purely republican, administered almost wholly by colored people. Agriculture is thriving and greatly extending. Four printing presses are in operation. Twenty-one churches are organized, some of them composed of native converts. More than thirty ordinary ministers are engaged in religious teaching. Many Sabbath schools are regularly attended.

Palestine.—Some of the leading British journals now propose that the Jews should be allowed to purchase the land of Palestine. As Turkey is in want of money, this could be easily effected, and Great Britain would have a noble pretext for protecting them in their former country. For this purpose, she would be obliged to hold Acre and one or two other strong points on the coast of Syria, and thus her darling policy would be maintained with the show of public expediency. Unless her present government break faith with their Tury advisers, some very sound reason will be found for holding St. Jean de Acre, or else Gibraltar and Malta furnish no historical precedent.

Baptist Advocate.

The Jews.—It is stated that within the last five years the number of Jews in the Holy Land, has increased from 2,000 to upwards of 40,000, and that it is still increasing. The London Society, for the conversion of the Jews, have established a mission at Jerusalem, and have built a church upon Mount Zion. They have translated the book of common prayer into Hebrew, and have a missionary, who is a converted Jew, stationed there—and thus after a period of 1800 years, the Psalm of David in Hebrew are again sung by a Hebrew Christian Church on Mount Zion.

here they were first set to music by their inspired author, the "sweet singer of Israel," 3000 years ago.

Insurrection.—A Hercules, and an ollo Beteiders combined in one person. There is now exhibiting in Philadelphia, a young Goliath, by the name of Charles Freeman, who stands on feet four, in his stockings—little and weight of fifteen hundred pounds—the most perfectly proportioned being imaginable. The best of Luke is, that the young varmint is about six feet tall, and expects to grow four or two taller yet. It seems his advertisement that he was compelled to exhibit his person in self-protection, as his enormous size presented his getting a little in any other manner.

The Tobacco Trade.—The Alexandria Gazette has information from Amsterdam, under date of the 11th of December, that the minister of Finance has proposed a new tariff of duties, to go into operation Jan. 1841, by which (amongst other articles) the duties on Maryland and Virginia tobacco will be increased from 40 cents per 100 lbs. to 3 guilders per 700 kgs.; and that notwithstanding the remonstrance of the merchants and dealers against the measure, it was generally supposed that the Chamber would concur in the recommendation of the Minister.

The Manufacturing interest.—The above caption has now become proper, even in North Carolina. There is a Manufacturing interest in this State; such has been the rapid progress of the experiment among us within the last few years. We have seen very lately large quantities of cotton yarn and manufactured cotton goods, shipping hence to the North, received here from the establishments of the interior. This is by no means an uncommon occurrence; shipments of this kind are making frequently.

Wilmington Chronicle.

A Relique.—The mahogany coffin which enclosed the remains of Napoleon at St. Helena, and which was exchanged for the ebony one brought from France, was cut up by order of the Prince de Joinville, and distributed in pieces to the officers and men of the Belle Poule and Favorite. Several pieces were disposed of by the sailors, on their arrival in France, at from 300 to 500 francs each.

Whaling in the Pacific.—The whale ships alone in the Pacific ocean number 400 ships, amounting to nearly 200,000 tons, and manned by 12,000 seamen. No less than \$12,000,000 of capital has been invested in, and actively employed by one branch of the whale fishery alone; and in the whole trade is directly involved not less than from 50 to 70 millions of property.

Very Generous.—A few days since a young man in Hartford, Conn. found a pocket book, containing \$150, besides papers of value, and on restoring it to the owner, the latter offered him ten cents as a reward for his honesty and trouble. To the infinite credit of the youth, he did not take advantage of the gentleman's liberality, and declined the munificent token.

Alexander's Mess.

How few people think of filing their newspapers, and yet how easily it may be done, and how much satisfaction would be derived from it. A file of old newspapers, is a historical work, and we would not exchange it for a copy of a dozen newspapers yet to be published. People should keep their papers for their children, and their grand-children, to read, and it will be a richer treat to them than wine of the same age.

The operation of tapping the head for hydrocephalus, or water on the brain, was performed recently by a Surgeon in England, on a child 13 months old, when six ounces of water were taken off, and the little sufferer instantly relieved.

Old Age.—We see by the last Western Recorder, published in Zanesville, that a Mr. Andrew Whitmer, died near Cambridge, Ohio, July 25th, aged 124 years and eleven months. The Rev. W. Marshall, in communicating the fact, stated that one year ago last harvest, he reaped 8 sheaves of wheat and shocked them.

Domestic Carpeting.—An establishment in Danvers, Mass., turns out annually 70,000 yds. of carpeting. It consumes 80,000 lbs. of wool and 20,000 lbs. of worsted yarn, and employs about fifty operatives.



## HILLSBOROUGH

Thursday, February 4

**CONGRESS.**—In the Senate, the debate continues on the subject of the public lands, seemingly with increased interest. The House of Representatives is principally engaged in a debate upon a bill for a new issue of five millions of dollars in treasury notes.

We give to day an interesting and very able speech delivered by Judge Mangum in the Senate, on the Pre-emption Bill. It will be read with pleasure by every true North Carolinian.

We shall follow it by other speeches on the same subject, as we can find room.

### UNITED STATES SENATORS.

**Virginia.**—William C. Rives has been elected senator from the state of Virginia, for six years from the 4th of March 1839, by a majority of six votes.

The House of Delegates adopted a resolution to go into an election on the 13th of February, for a senator in place of Mr. Roper, whose term of service will expire on the 4th of March next; but the resolution was not agreed to by the Senate.

**Massachusetts.**—Isaac U. Bates, (formerly for several years a representative in Congress,) has been elected a senator, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of the Hon. John Davis, who is now Governor of the state.

It is expected that Mr. Webster will resign about the middle of February, in time for the vacancy to be filled by the Legislature now in session.

**Delaware.**—Richard H. Bayard has been elected senator, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the expiration of his own term of service nearly two years ago; and Thomas Clayton for six years from the 4th of March next, when his present term will expire.

**Louisiana.**—Alex'r. Barrow, (Whig, and a native of this state,) has been elected senator for six years from the 4th of March next, to succeed Mr. Nicholas. The election was made by a strict party vote, every member of both branches of the Legislature present. The votes were, for Barrow 36, Nicholas 20, Blank 1.

**Resolutions.**—The banks of Pennsylvania and Delaware resumed specie payments on the 15th of January. On Monday last the banks of Maryland and Virginia, and Georgia also, we believe, commenced; and as North Carolina has been waiting only for the action of the states north of her, her banks will doubtless forthwith resume.

Resolutions in favor of a just and equitable distribution of the proceeds of the sale of the public lands among the several states, in the ratio of their federal population, have passed both branches of the Legislature of Kentucky. In the Senate, the resolution affirming the right of the states to these lands, as a common property, passed unanimously; and the resolution in favor of their distribution, passed by a vote of 27 to 4.

Resolutions have also passed both houses of the Legislature of Kentucky in favor of the charter of a National Bank by Congress.

Resolutions have unanimously passed both branches of the Legislature of Louisiana, instructing the senators and requesting the representatives in Congress from that state to vote for the passage of a uniform bankrupt law.

**THE PETERSBURG INTELLIGENCER.** we are glad to perceive, makes its appearance in an entire new suit, "from head to foot." It is the more gratifying to observe this evidence of prosperity, because of the sound Whig principles, and the spirited and judicious course of its enterprising editor.

We see it stated in some of the papers, that Mr. P. Mossely, of Madison county, New York, is on his way to Washington, with a pig of his own raising and fattening, which weighs 1255 pounds—a present to Gen. Harrison." This is "going the whole hog," certainly; and we are disposed to give Mr. Mossely all due praise for his skill in raising and fattening animals; but we are somewhat at a loss to estimate the modesty which has suggested this mode of disposing of them. It is a sort of speculation which we sometimes feel disposed to class with gross imposition. Is it not generally the case, that these liberal minded donors expect to receive in re-

turn much more than the value of their presents?

Hiram Haines, esq. late editor of the Petersburg Virginia Star, died recently at Hickory Hill, Prince George county, after a few days illness, in the 28th year of his age, leaving a wife and six small children, and an aged father, who were dependent on him for support. He was a pleasant writer, a high-minded and honorable gentleman, with a heart overflowing with kind and generous feelings; and in the courtesy of his demeanor displayed a noble example, strongly commending itself to his editorial brethren. The loss of such an editor is a misfortune to the community.

Among the anticipated appointments under Gen. Harrison's administration, the Hon. Edward Stanley, of this state, is spoken of in Washington as Secretary of the Navy. As evidence of the estimation in which this gentleman is held abroad, we copy the following from the Harrisburg Pennsylvania Telegraph:

"We, a few days since, addressed to the honorable course of this gentleman in Congress, and mentioned that he stood there as the representative of the great interests of the Union, untrammelled by devotion to sectional interests and untainted by sectional jealousies, surveying the great whole, and ready to support any measures calculated to advance the interests of the people, unmoved by ultraism on either side.

"We have since learned that Mr. Stanley is spoken of for Secretary of the Navy, a post that would fill with honor to his country. It could not fall into better hands, nor into that of any one who would be more acceptable to the Democratic party of this state. And as he is a young man, the appointment would be looked upon as a mark of particular favor conferred upon the young men of the Union, who so effectually labored for the success of the Hero of Tippecanoe."

A correspondent of the Raleigh Register, writing from Washington under date of the 28th ult. says:

"Gen. Harrison will be here on the 5th of February, and his widowed daughter-in-law, Mrs. William Henry Harrison, will join him previous to the 4th of March, assisted by her Aunt, Mrs. Governor Findlay, of Ohio, with whom she now resides. She is represented as being a very handsome, dignified young woman, well calculated to do the honors of the Palace. Gen. H. will remain in Washington, till about the 15th of February, and then visit Virginia, where he will remain until about the 1st of March."

### SPRING CIRCUIT.

Arrangements of the circuits for the Spring of 1841:

Judge Nash.	Judge Bailey.
Edenton.	Bailey.
Newbern.	Settle.
Raleigh.	Pearson.
Hillsborough.	Dick.
Wilmington.	Manly.
Salisbury.	Battle.
Morganton.	

The southern coast of Mexico was visited by a terrible gale on the 3d of November. In Acapulco 200 houses were destroyed; and at Coyuca, only three houses were left out of 360. A tract of country 23 leagues in length and 7 in breadth, from Rio de la Savana to Barra de Mita, was entirely devastated. Corn, sugar canes, palm trees, and even vegetables, were swept away.

**Extra Session.**—In conformity to usage, the Senate of the United States has been summoned by the Executive in meet on the 4th of March next, for the transaction of business (being of course, of an Executive character, connected with the commencement of a new Administration, the formation of a new Cabinet, &c.)

Hines Holt, Whig, has been elected by people of Georgia to fill the vacancy in Congress, occasioned by the resignation of Mr. Colquitt.

**Correspondence of the National Intelligencer.** New York, January 27.

The grand Jury, the third or fourth, who have had the question before them, have found at last a bill against Glentworth, the alleged importer of Philadelphia votes into New York. It is understood that there was little or no evidence to sustain this charge, but that both parties were willing there should be a trial in public of what had made so much noise in private, and in ex parte statements.

In the commercial world there is not much in motion. There has been a little panic in Dry Dock Bank Bills, but nothing serious though. U. S. Bank Stock has gone back to 51½. Money is plenty. Ohio Sines \$2,000 sold to day at 96½; Ohio Sines \$2,000 Bonds at 66. Exchange on England continues in our favor.

A letter from Havana, in the Louisiana Advertiser, states that Mr. Turnbull, recently appointed British Consul there, had been refused his exequatur by the Spanish Government, and had consequently been ordered by his own Government to place the consulate in the hands of M. Jackson, a member of the Mixed

Commission. Cause, Mr. Turnbull's abolition principles and activity, which gave great offence at Havana. N. Y. Com. Adv.

### VERY LATE FROM THE PACIFIC.

The schooner Coquette, Galt, has arrived at Baltimore, in the very short passage of sixty-nine days from the port of Callao, in Peru, near Arica. The Republic of Bolivia was in a very disturbed state, and the opinion was very general that a revolution would break out shortly. In expectation of this event, the Peruvians were about to declare war against Bolivia, and were concentrating their forces, preparatory to joining one of the revolting parties in the latter.

Mr. Cooper, the new Whig Governor of Delaware, has been inducted into office. His inaugural address discloses the singular fact, that the state of Delaware has never been in debt; that a state tax does not exist, and never was even laid but on one occasion; and that the Treasury has a surplus of half a million. Mr. Van Buren, instead of going to school in thirty-two foreign governments to learn the true principles of finance, had just stepped over into little Delaware, he might have acquired a secret worth knowing. Alexandria Gazette.

**The Hon. Wm. A. Graham.**—The debut of the Hon. Wm. A. Graham, the new senator from North Carolina, has placed him high on the list of debaters and statesmen. His speech on Mr. Benson's Prospective Pre-emption bill, is spoken of as one of great ability. Well may the "old North State" congratulate herself on the exchange which she has made of the pigmy minds of Brown and Strange, for the giant intellects of Manly and Graham. Her people may feel assured that the interest and honor of their commonwealth are safe in the hands of such men as now represent them in the Senate of the United States. Danville Reporter.

**Recruits for the United States Army.**—The whole number of soldiers enlisted in the Army, at the recruiting stations in the different states, for one year from Oct. 1st, 1839, to Sept. 30th, 1840, inclusive, was 6,316; at the stations for the General Recruiting Service, 1,006; at those for the Dragoon Service 496, and by Regiment, 3,814; total, 6,816.

**The North Eastern Boundary Question.** continues to be the subject of angry news paper discussion, or rather comment. It is proved most conclusively, that the report of Messrs. Mudge and Featherstonehaugh, which favors the British interest, is a most inconsistent and unfounded one. Not a doubt exists as to the line claimed by the United States, being the true one. The whole secret of the dispute, is that the British are anxious to possess a road of communication between Frederickton and Quebec, which runs through the disputed territory. Howard Free Press.

**"Selling poor White Men."**—A white man was sold in Missouri, in December last, as a vagrant, and bought by the keeper of a livery stable. Some time before that, as the public will remember, there was a case of "selling a poor white man" published in the papers as having taken place in South Carolina. Alluding to these reported "sales," and to the tremendous outcry not long since raised against such business transactions, the Richmond Whig remarks: It is curious enough that the only instances of the kind occur in Loco Foco states and more curious still, in the states of Tweedledum and Tweedledee—Missouri, Ben'on and Calhoun.

It is, also, a circumstance worthy of mention, that the Whig Legislature of North Carolina, at its recent session, repealed that part of our vagrant law which clothes the courts with authority to dispose of vagrants to the highest bidder. Register.

**Population of Virginia.**—The population of Virginia, it is ascertained, is 1,231,444—of which there are, Whites, 735,812 Free Colored, 48,425 Slaves, 447,207

Population in 1830, 1,231,406 Increase, 20,038 The White population in 1830 was 694,439. The increase of Whites is therefore 41,373. The increase of Free blacks was 1,322, and the decrease of slaves 23,517. The excess of Whites over Slaves in 1830 was 224,715—in 1840, it is 288,605.

The valuation committee of Massachusetts has completed its labors. The whole value of the property of all descriptions in the Commonwealth is \$229,000,000, of which \$110,000,000 is in Boston. The valuation shows an increase of \$91,000,000 on that of 1831.

**It is a Dream.**—The St. Louis Enterprise notices the establishment of a Type Foundry, in St. Louis, and recommends it strongly to the printers of Missouri, Illinois, Iowa and Wisconsin. "The printers of Iowa and Wisconsin! By and by we shall hear of type foundries on the banks of Yellow Stone and at the foot of the Rocky Mountains. Philad. Amer.

The St. Louis New Era republishes the above paragraph, and significantly adds—

"A Dream?" Why so, sir? Have we not in the settlements which you have enumerated, nearly a million of inhabi-

tants—and villages, towns and cities, growing up with rapidity which anticipates even the natives, accustomed as they are to changes of all kinds? The two states and territories in question can furnish, we guess, some seventy or eighty printing offices—and some very extensive ones too. By the time the new appointment of representation is made to take effect, Iowa and Wisconsin will be knocking at the door of Congress for admission into the Union, as independent states—adding four to the number of senators, and giving to each a representative in Congress. Missouri has now a population which will entitle her to six representatives in the next Congress; and Illinois will not be satisfied with less than eight or ten. The establishment in question is no "dream;" and others, equally useful and far more extensive, are daily rearing among us.

**From Florida.**—The news from Florida continues cheering. Appraisances now decidedly justify the expectation that the enemy will ere long surrender. The task of the Commanding General is a delicate one. We shall soon know how far he will trust to the existing manifestation of friendly feeling on the part of the enemy. The presence of the Seminoles from Arkansas in the enemy's camp, may and probably will be productive of happy results.

Our last information is from Tampa, dated January 14. Our correspondent says that the news from the West continues to be gratifying. A letter had been received there from Col. Loomis, dated at Fort Clinch, stating that thirty-three Indians had come in at that post.

Tiger Tail has also come in and was going to Tampa. It is thought that in all about six hundred Indians have presented themselves at various posts along the coast on the Gulf side. A party of the enemy lately attacked Fort Walker, killing two or three negroes and wounded one white woman. Fort Walker is between Micanopy and Newnansville. Republican.

**Glorious Act.**—The Baltimore Clipper states that a merchant of high standing, who has had several vessels built at Fell's Point, has collected the bills of the Frank in Bank (which recently failed in that city) from the workmen, which they had on hand when the Bank closed its doors, and exchanged them for good bills at par, thus shielding the hardworking mechanic from loss and inconvenience.

We learn that the receipts of the American Colonization Society the past year are upwards of \$50,000. The Society's debt is nearly extinguished.

We are making out our accounts, and transmitting them through the post-office to subscribers in arrears. Those more convenient will be waited on by an agent. We hope in all cases our demands will be met in a spirit of justice and liberality, and with a promptness, which the many expenses connected with a printing office, for paper, type, &c. so imperatively require.

The regulations of the Post Office Department permit remittances to be made to editors through the Postmasters, free of charge, which our distant subscribers can avail themselves of.

### Meteorological Table, FOR JANUARY.

Day of month.	Thermometer.	Weather.
	Sun. Rise. 1. Set.	
Jan. 1.	34 50	
2.	34 50	
3.	34 50	
4.	34 50	
5.	34 50	
6.	34 50	
7.	34 50	Rain.
8.	34 50	Cloudy. Rain.
9.	34 50	Cloudy. Rain.
10.	34 50	Rain.
11.	34 50	Fair.
12.	34 50	Cloudy.
13.	34 50	Cloudy. Rain.
14.	34 50	Cloudy.
15.	34 50	Fair.
16.	34 50	Cloudy. Rain.
17.	34 50	Cloudy.
18.	34 50	Cloudy. Clear.
19.	34 50	Cloudy. Snow.
20.	34 50	Cloudy.
21.	34 50	Cloudy.
22.	34 50	Clear.
23.	34 50	Clear.
24.	34 50	Fair.
25.	34 50	Clear.
26.	34 50	Fair.
27.	34 50	Rain. Cloudy.
28.	34 50	Cloudy. Clear.
29.	34 50	Rain. Cloudy.
30.	34 50	Fair.
31.	34 50	Rain.

### Weekly Almanac.

FEbruary.	Sun. rises.	Sun. sets.	MOON'S PHASES.
4 Thursday.	6 48 12	5 45 13	Full 12 12 50
5 Friday.	6 47 13	5 44 14	New 13 11 50
6 Saturday.	6 46 14	5 43 15	First 14 10 50
7 Sunday.	6 45 15	5 42 16	Full 15 9 50
8 Monday.	6 44 16	5 41 17	New 16 8 50
9 Tuesday.	6 43 17	5 40 18	First 17 7 50
10 Wednesday.	6 42 18	5 39 19	Full 18 6 50

**Expenses of the Florida War.**—The Secretary of War has applied to Congress for about two and a half millions more of dollars to carry on the Florida war, and million three hundred thousand of which is to pay up arrearages.

### Cabinet-Making.

THIS subscriber, grateful for the patronage heretofore received, would respectfully inform his friends and the public generally, that he has newly fitted up his establishment, with a great many conveniences, that will enable him to execute work in a superior style, and with more expedition than heretofore, and he now offers his services to the public, with the determination that no pains shall be spared to give general satisfaction.

### FURNITURE.

All kinds, will be made in the newest style, of Mahogany, Walnut, and other precious Wood. He will endeavor to keep on hand an assortment of Furniture, among which will be BED-STEADS of the cheapest and best quality, with stains of the most durable colors, in imitation of Mahogany, Rosewood, or Satiwood. Persons wishing to buy, will do well to call, as they will be sold on very reasonable terms. All repairing and varnishing will be thankfully received, and promptly attended to. Orders requiring haste, will be executed with all possible despatch. HENRY EVANS. 58-3m

### Negroes for Sale.

WILL be sold on Tuesday the 23d of February instant, before the court house in Hillsborough, a valuable Negro Woman, by the name of Milly, late the property of Martin Pelam, deceased, and her daughter Susan, a sprightly girl about eight or nine years old. A credit of six months will be given, and bond with approved security required. THOS. CLANCY, Trustee, &c. February 3

To J. H. Spencer, Richard Finch, Allen Parks, Maghee & Irvine, and all my other creditors:

**TAKE NOTICE,** that at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held at Orange County on the fourth Monday in February instant, I shall make application to the Justices of said Court to take the benefit of the laws made and provided for the relief of insolvent debtors: when and where you may attend and object if you see cause. THOS. PHILLIPS. February 3

### Hillsborough English Academy.

THE Board of Commissioners, having procured the services of Mr. Joux ODEN'D'HALL, who is eminently qualified to teach the usual branches of an English Education, would respectfully announce to the public, that the school under the superintendence of the Board, will be opened on Monday the 1st day of February next. The terms of tuition are, (per session,) For Spelling, Reading, Grammar, and Writing, \$6.00 Arithmetic, Geography, History, &c. 8.00 Tuition to be paid in advance. The great importance of having a good English School in a community, with a cheap rate of tuition, it is hoped, will induce the citizens to patronize this school. EDMUND STRUDWICK, LEMUEL LYNCH, STEPHEN MOORE, WILLIAM H. BROWN, JAMES M. PALMER, JOHN BERRY, JOHN A. FAUCETT, Commissioners. January 27

On taking charge of the English School in Hillsborough, the subscriber considers it due both to the public and himself to state, that he has not slightly considered the important and responsible nature of the duties he is about to assume, and that he is determined to spare no pains nor labor in his efforts to cultivate the intellectual faculties of the pupils who may be entrusted to his care. Their morals also will receive strict attention, as a matter indispensable to a well regulated school.

In order to make himself a useful and successful teacher, he will consider it his duty to study the various dispositions and propensities of his pupils, and by thus finding the true avenue to the youthful understanding, he will hope the more readily to communicate instruction and improvement. In conducting the exercises of the school, he will endeavor to confine himself as much as possible to the explanatory or demonstrative method of instruction, and in general to govern it more by a system of moral discipline than by a fear of the rod. Having been eleven years engaged in teaching, the subscriber flatters himself that he is fully qualified to give satisfaction to his employers and prove successful.

J. ODEN'D'HALL. 57-2w

### Good Second-hand Sulkey FOR SALE.

A NEWARK BUILT SULKEY on elliptical springs. It has lately been repaired, and for use is almost as good as new. It cost \$180. The owner, having no use for it, will take half that sum for it and the harness. Inquire at this office. January 27. 57-4w

### Negroes for Sale, in Hillsborough.

WILL be sold, on Tuesday the 23d day of February next, a likely young NEGRO WOMAN and Child, and a boy about fourteen years of age, on a credit of six months. By the Executor of the late Isabella Thomson January 27. 57-4w

### Trust Sale.

BY virtue of a Deed of Trust executed to me, for certain purposes therein mentioned, I shall expose to public sale, on the 23d day of February next, (it being the Tuesday of Orange County Court,) in the Town of Hillsborough,

### between Twenty-five and Thirty NEGROES.

Among them are Men, Women, Boys and Girls, nearly all young; some seven or eight of the best house servants, male and female, ever offered for sale. Also, near 2000 acres of Land, lying in the Western District of Tennessee. Terms—One half cash, the other at six months credit, for negotiable paper well endorsed. STEPHEN MOORE, Trustee. January 26. 57-1w

By the Raleigh Register and Standard will publish the above until the day of sale.

### Blooded Stock.

MY full blooded ENGLISH BULL is now in good health, and he will be kept at my Barn Yard, Hillsborough, and will serve Cows at five dollars each. I have a few English Stock I would sell. JOSIAH TURNER. January 19. 56-4w

### STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA.

Person County. Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, December Term, 1840. Joseph S. Thompson vs. John A. Leath. Original Attachment.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that John A. Leath, the defendant in this case, is not an inhabitant of this state, it is therefore ordered, that publication be made in the Hillsborough Recorder for six successive weeks, for said defendant to be and appear before the Justices of our Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the county of Person, at the court house in Roxborough, on the third Monday of March next, and then and there reply or plead to issue, or judgment pro confesso will be entered against him. CHARLES MASON, Clerk. Price Adv. \$4 50. 56-6w

### STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA.

Person County. Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, December Term, 1840. Nicholas Thompson vs. John A. Leath. Original Attachment.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that John A. Leath, the defendant in this case, is not an inhabitant of this state: it is therefore ordered, that publication be made in the Hillsborough Recorder for six successive weeks, for said defendant to be and appear before the Justices of our Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the county of Person, at the court house in Roxborough, on the third Monday of March next, and then and there reply or plead to issue, or judgment pro confesso will be entered against him. CHARLES MASON, Clerk. Price Adv. \$4 50. 56-6w

### STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA.

Person County. Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, December Term, 1840. John Bradsher vs. John A. Leath. Original Attachment.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that John A. Leath, the defendant in this case, is not an inhabitant of this state: it is therefore ordered, that publication be made in the Hillsborough Recorder for six successive weeks, for said defendant to be and appear before the Justices of our Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the county of Person, at the court house in Roxborough, on the third Monday of March next, and then and there reply or plead to issue, or judgment pro confesso will be entered against him. CHARLES MASON, Clerk. Price Adv. \$4 50. 56-6w

### STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA.

Person County. Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, December Term, 1840. Elizabeth Repter vs. John A. Leath. Original Attachment.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that John A. Leath, the defendant in this case, is not an inhabitant of this state: it is therefore ordered, that publication be made in the Hillsborough Recorder for six successive weeks, for said defendant to be and appear before the Justices of our Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the county of Person, at the court house in Roxborough, on the third Monday of March next, and then and there reply or plead to issue, or judgment pro confesso will be entered against him. CHARLES MASON, Clerk. Price Adv. \$4 50. 56-6w

### Union Academy.

THE spring session of this school will commence on the 15th instant, and end on the 15th of June, including a term of ten months, as usual. The tuition, per session, for the Preparatory Col. Course, \$12 50 English, 7 00 Minors, 5 00 Board six dollars per month. Care will be taken to cultivate the moral, physical and intellectual faculties of the students for which prepare the peculiar selection and healthiness of the situation is remarkably adapted. JNO. R. HOLT. South w at Orange, Jan. 5. 56-4w

### HILLSBOROUGH FEMALE ACADEMY.

THE Trustees of this institution take pleasure in announcing that it still continues under the care of its former efficient and accomplished Instructors. No girls have been admitted to place with the highest rank of Female Academics. The ensuing year will commence on Friday, the 22d of January. Parents and Guardians are particularly requested to bring their daughters or wards in time to be in readiness for the opening of the school, as it is important that the pupils of each class should enter upon their studies at the same time. The modes of instruction, as well as the text books adopted, are, as far as practicable, those recommended by the American Common School Union.

1st Class—Spelling, Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Grammar, Geography, with the use of the Globes, History, Natural Philosophy, Chemistry, Mythology, Botany, Rhetoric, Astronomy, Geology, Political Economy, Dictation and Composition. 2d Class—Spelling, Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Grammar, Geography, with the use of the Globes, History, Natural Philosophy, Chemistry, Dictation and Composition. 3d Class—Spelling, Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Grammar, History and Geography. 4th Class—Spelling, Reading, Writing, and Arithmetic Tables.

### TERMS OF TUITION—PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.

First Class.	\$17 00
Second Class.	15 00
Third Class.	15 00
Fourth Class.	15 00
French.	15 00
Latin.	15 00
Music on Piano or Guitar.	25 00
Drawing and Painting.	13 00
Needle-work on Canvas.	5 00
Do. do. Much.	5 00

JAMES S. SMITH, CHAS. JONES, JR., WM. GAIN, HUGH WADDELL, STEPHEN MOORE, NATHAN MOORE, P. H. MANGUM.

REFERENCE—Rev. Wm. M. Green, Professor at the University; Rev. Samuel J. Johnson, of Edenton. January 4. 56-6w



**TEMPERANCE IN IRELAND.**  
In Mrs. Hall's Book on Ireland, occurs the following passage, which a person will hardly read without emotion:

"We entered one day a cottage in the suburb of Cork; a woman was knitting stockings at the door. It was as neat and comfortable as any in the most prosperous district of England. We told her brief story in her own words, as nearly as we can recall them."

"My husband is a wheelwright, and always earned his guinea a week; he was a good workman, and neither a bad man nor a bad husband, but the love for the drink was strong in him, and it wasn't often he brought me home more than five shillings out of his one pound on a Saturday night; and it broke my heart to see the poor children so ragged to send to school, to say nothing of the starved look they had out of the little I could give them. Well, God be praised, he took the pledge; and the next Saturday, he laid twenty-one shillings upon the chair you sit upon. O! didn't I give thanks upon my bedded knees that night? Still, I was fearful it wouldn't last, and I spent no more than the five shillings I was used to, saying to myself that the money will be more wanted than it is now. Well, the next week he brought me the same, and the next, and the next, until eight weeks passed; and glory be to God! there was no change for the bad in my husband; and all the while he never asked me why there was nothing better for him out of his hard earnings; so I felt there was no fear for him; and the ninth week when he came home to me, I had this table bought, and these six chairs, one for myself, four for the children, and one for himself. And I was dressed in a new gown, and the children all had new clothes and shoes and stockings, and upon his own chair I put a brand-new quilt; and upon his plate I put the bill and resold for them all—just the eight shillings they cost that I'd saved out of his wages, not knowing what might happen, and that always before went for drink. And he cried, good lady and good gentleman, he cried like a baby—but 'twas with thanks to God; and now where's the healthier man than my husband in the county of Cork, or happier wife than myself, or better fed children than our own four?"

**POLITENESS.**  
In our intercourse with the world, this species of civility is imperative. We possess no right to give offence, by language or actions to others; and we are bound to conduct ourselves agreeably to the reasonable and just rules of society. Some severe writers on morals have confounded politeness and insincerity. They seem to imagine that the act of speaking graciously to another is necessarily more graceful, or an empty flourish, signifying nothing. In many instances with insincere people this may be the case, but it is not so with those of well-regulated minds. It is always better to speak politely, that is with propriety and delicacy, than bluntly, coarsely or impudently. Civilized society has, in the course of time, instituted certain rules in the code of politeness, which, though of little actual value, it is every one's duty to learn, because by knowing and acting upon them, we can make life glide on much more smoothly and pleasantly than if we remained in ignorance of them.

It is incumbent upon every one to be courteous and respectful in his intercourse with neighbors, acquaintances, or with the public generally. To inferiors, speak kindly and considerately, so as to relieve them from any feeling of being beneath you in circumstances; to equals, be plain and unaffected in manner; and to superiors, show becoming respect, without, however, descending to subservience and meanness. In short, act a manly, courteous and inoffensive part in all the situations of life in which you may be placed. Society has ordained certain modes of address, and certain exterior signs of respectfulness, which it behoves us to support and personally attend to. By attention to the rules such as we have alluded to, the poorest man will be entitled to the character of a gentleman, and by inattention to them the most wealthy individual will be essentially vulgar. Vulgar signifies coarseness or indelicacy of manner, and is not necessarily associated with poverty or lowness of condition. Thus an oppressive artisan may be a gentleman, and worthy of our particular esteem; while an opulent merchant may be only a vulgar clown, with whom it is impossible to be on terms of friendly intercourse. We say, cultivate politeness of manner, by all means, for it is refined civility, and we spare both ourselves and others much unnecessary pain.

**An honorable Example.**—The following we had in the Mayville Express:

It is related of Mr. Craddock, a member of the Kentucky Senate from the counties of Hardin and Meade: "Sir, (said Mr. C.) what I have said here to day has been said in a rough way, and, if it has wounded any Senator, I hope he will attribute it to an unbridled feeling, but to my want of the polish of feelings. Sir, your superintendent of Common Schools has said that there are many men of family in this commonwealth who can neither read nor write, and it is but too true. My own marriage bond has my mark to it; and my son, who now sits in the other House, was a stout boy when I learned to write." [Mr. C. is not only a respectable Senator, but a good lawyer. What more need be said in his praise?]

**THE POOR INDIAN.**  
In the splendid regions of the "Far West" which lie between Missouri and the Rocky Mountains, there are living at this moment on the prairies, various tribes, who, if left to themselves, would continue for ages to live on the Buffalo which cover the plains. The skins of these animals, however, have become valuable to the whites, and accordingly this beautiful verdant country, and these brave and independent people, have been invaded by the white traders, who, by paying them a pint of whiskey for each skin, (or "rube" as they are termed in America) which sells at New York for ten or twelve dollars, induce them to slaughter these animals in immense numbers, leaving their flesh, the food of the Indian, to rot and putrify on the ground. No admonition or caution can arrest for a moment the propelling power of the whiskey. Accordingly in all directions these poor thoughtless beings are seen furiously riding under its influence in pursuit of their game, or in other words, in the fatal exchange of soul for poison. It has been very attentively calculated by traders, who manage to collect per annum from 150,000 to 200,000 Buffalo skins, at the rate which these animals are disposed of, in 10 years they will be killed off. Whenever that event happens, Mr. Gallin very justly prophesies that 250,000 Indians, now living in a plain of nearly three thousand miles in extent, must die of starvation, and become a prey to the wolves, or that they must either attack the powerful neighboring tribes of the Rocky Mountains, or in utter phrenzy of despair rush upon the white population in the forlorn hope of dislodging it. In the two latter alternatives there exists no chance, and we have therefore the appalling reflection before us, that 250,000 Indians must soon be added to the dismal list of those who have already withered and disappeared, leaving their country to bloom and flourish in the possession of the progeny of another world! *Quarterly Review.*

**No Time to Read.**—We have often encountered men who profess to believe they have "no time to read." Now we think of it, they have always been men of one character, the points of which are easily summed up. Nine times out of ten, they are men who have never found time to confer any substantial advantage either upon their country, their families, or themselves. They generally have time to go to elections, attend public barbecues, camp meetings, sales, and singings, but they have "no time to read." They frequently spend whole days in gossiping, tipping, and swapping horses, at the cross roads or country town, but they "have no time to read." They sometimes lose a day in asking advice of a neighbor—sometimes a day in picking up the news, the prices current, and the exchanges—but these men never have any "time to read." They have time to hunt, to fish, to fiddle, to drink, to do "nothing," but "no time to read." Such men usually have uneducated children, unimproved farms, and unhappy firesides. They have no energy, no spirit for improvement, no love of knowledge; they live "unknown," and often die unwept and unregretted. *Southern Cultivator.*

**A Strong Description.**—De Torqueville, in his work on America, gives this forcible sketch: "A newspaper can drop the same thought into a thousand minds at the same moment. A newspaper is an adviser who does not require to be sought, but who comes to you of his own accord and talks to you briefly every day on common weal, without distracting our private affairs. Newspapers therefore become more necessary in proportion as men become more equal, and individuals more to be feared. To suppose that they only serve to protect freedom would be to diminish their importance; they maintain civilization."

**Corn! Corn! Corn!**  
The subscriber wishes to purchase FIVE HUNDRED BARRELS OF CORN.  
J. S. SMITH.  
January 13.

**Goods! Goods! Goods!**  
**NEW AND CHEAP!**  
JAMES WEBB, Jr. & Co.  
WOULD respectfully inform their friends and customers that they are receiving and opening  
**A LARGE & GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF GOODS,**  
suitable for the season, which they now offer for sale, on their usual accommodating terms, consisting in part of  
Black, Blue, Invisible Green, Drab, Mixed, Black, Drab, and Fashionable, SATINETTS, assorted colors and qualities.  
Satin, Silk, and Fashionable Winter, French, German, and English, Plain, Figured, Black, and Lead, Plaid, Scarfs and Handkerchiefs, and plaid and striped Bonnet Ribbons, Flannels, Blankets, plaid Linsey, brown and bleached Domestic, Boys' and Men's Caps, Hardware, Cutlery, Crockery, Tin Ware, Boots, Shoes, &c. &c.  
October 14.

**Dissolution.**  
THE partnership of WM. H. BROWN & CO. in the Shoe Business, was dissolved on the 25th day of October last, by its own consent. The books and accounts are placed in the hands of John U. Kirkland, who is authorized to collect the debts and close the business.  
JNO. U. KIRKLAND,  
WM. H. BROWN.  
January 13.

**Boot and Shoe Store AND MANUFACTORY.**  
THE subscriber, having purchased the entire stock of William H. Brown & Co., would respectfully inform the public, that he intends carrying on the business in all its various branches. All work put into his hands will be neatly and expeditiously executed, as he has for his execution first rate materials and first class workmen. And he hopes, by a faithful share of public patronage.  
To supply the wants of the community in his line of business, he has also purchased  
**A LARGE AND HANDSOME ASSORTMENT OF Northern Boots & Shoes;**  
and intends keeping a supply of these articles constantly on hand. His assortment consists principally of the following articles:  
Gentlemen's fine Boots, first quality.  
Do. Do. second do.  
Boys' Boots, of various qualities.  
Men's Shoes, do.  
Men's Pumps.  
Do. Leather Over-shoes.  
Do. India Rubber do.  
Stout Brogans, for Men and Boys.  
Boys' fine Shoes, of various qualities.  
Ladies' Quilted Boots, a new and superior article.  
Do. fine Slippers, turnrounds.  
Do. do. springs.  
Do. do. thick soled.  
Do. Baskins, thin soled.  
Do. do. thick soled.  
Do. Morocco Jefferson-ties.  
Do. Seal-skin do.  
Do. Seal-skin Booties.  
Do. Leather do.  
Misses' Morocco do.  
Do. do. Slippers, thick soled.  
Do. do. do. thin soled.  
Ladies' India Rubber Over-shoes.  
Children's Shoes, of various qualities and colors, &c. &c.  
It is deemed unnecessary to enumerate all the various kinds and qualities in the assortment being pretty well selected by the subscriber, are believed to be such as will do good Boots and Shoes, or cheap Boots and Shoes, or Boots and Shoes of any kind, are requested to call on the subscriber.  
WM. H. BROWN.  
January 13.

**A CARD.**  
DR. JAMES S. SMITH's health is so far restored as to enable him to resume the ride in his profession. He cannot promise failed him as to render right travel dangerous to him in the practice, who will be able to attend to night calls, and such as offer in inclement weather. Under this arrangement all that may call will be attended to, either by day or night, in good or in bad weather.  
November 4.

**A Card.**  
DR. NORWOOD, having no other occupation or business whatever, will decline himself entirely to the practice of Medicine (engaged) at his shop, in Yorkville's old store, East of the Court House, ready and willing, at all times and seasons, to attend calls.  
Hillsborough Dec 19.

**Look at This!**  
ALL persons indebted to me by Note, and all persons indebted to me by Accounts are requested to settle them with Cash or Note, as I wish to close my books up to this time, 1st of January 1841.  
A. PARKS.  
January 5.

**Press for Sale.**  
BEING desirous of embarking in another business, I now offer the establishment of the Wilmington Advertiser for sale. I do not know of a more eligible situation for persons desirous of embarking in the printing business, than Wilmington, North Carolina. Terms accommodating. Applications must be put paid.  
Wilmington, Nov. 17.  
F. C. HILL.  
BLANKS for sale at this Office.

**For Sale,**  
20 Boxes CANDLES, 20 Boxes SALT, and a general assortment of CASTINGS.  
By PARKER & NELSON.  
October 22.

**Job Printing,**  
EXECUTED AT THIS OFFICE.

**NEW Fall and Winter GOODS.**  
WE beg leave to call the attention of our friends and customers, to a stock of Goods now receiving and opening, just from New York. We will not attempt to flatter, but invite those wishing to purchase to call, and let our acts speak instead of words.  
**OUR STOCK COMPRISES,**  
Superior wool dyed Black CLOTHS, Do. do. Blue do. Do. do. Invisible Green, do. Heavy double mill'd Drab Cloth, for Overcoats do. do. Grey do. do. do. Beaver do. do. do. Pilot do. do.  
Cassimeres, Vestings, Satinets, Striped and plain Linsey, Kersey, Super White and Green Machine Blankets, Duffie and twilled ditto, Blanket and Cloth Over Coats, Ladies' Cloaks, Plaid Shawls, Handkerchiefs, White, Red and Green Flannels, Green Baize, Oil Cloth, French and English Merinoes, Plain, Black, and Figured Mousselin de Laine, French, English and American Prints, Black and Blue check Bombazines, Black and Colored Silks, Plain and Chequered Muslin, Worked Collars and Scarfs, Florence and Straw Braid Bonnets, New Style Hoods, Flowers, Bonnet Ribbons, Edgings, Laces, &c. &c. ALSO, Glass, Queensware, Crockery, and Stone Ware, Turkey Red and Cotton Yarn, Hardware and Cutlery, Molasses, Lard and Brown Sugar, Chocolate, Mace, Cloves, Race and Ground Ginger, Powder, Shot, Nails, Window Glass, White Lead, Prussian Blue, Crome Green, Crome Yellow, and other Paints, &c. &c. &c.  
PARKER & NELSON.  
October 22.

**Wanted,**  
IN exchange for Dry Goods—BEES, WAX, TALLOW, FEATHERS, and FLAXSEED.  
JAMES WEBB, Jr. & Co.  
December 16.

**Pine Shingles.**  
THE subscriber keeps on hand, for sale, PINE SHINGLES.  
JAMES S. SMITH.  
April 8.

**NEW AND CHEAP GOODS.**  
THE subscribers would respectfully inform the public, that they have just received from New York,  
**A handsome assortment of GOODS,**  
embracing all articles usually brought to this market, which they purpose to sell low for cash.  
MEBANE & TURNER  
June 17.

**For Sale,**  
A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF CASTINGS, 30 Sacks of SALT, 20 Kegs of NAILS.  
By J. WEBB, Jr. & Co.  
October 14.

**List of Letters,**  
Remaining in the Post Office at Hillsborough, N. C., on the 1st day of January, 1841, which, if not taken out in three months, will be sent to the General Post Office as dead letters.  
A  
Albert G. Bard  
Wm. Bowls, sr.  
Sylvester Bettis  
Edward Bridge  
James R. Bryan  
John A. Buebury  
C  
Wm. Couch  
Susan Cheek  
James N. Craig  
Daniel Cloud  
Lemuel Carroll  
James F. Clark  
Hardy Cobb  
Sam'l J. Calvert  
D  
Alvis Durham  
Wm. Dodd  
D. W. Dillehay  
F  
Abisha Facett  
G  
John Graves  
John Gardner  
Thos. Griffin, sr. care of S. Moore  
H  
Wm. W. Halory  
Miss Susan Hardin  
Stephen Horner  
David Hart  
Frederick N. Harward  
Ella Hora  
Zeno Haydock or Thos. Thompson  
J  
James Jeffries  
Wm. Johnston  
K  
Peter Keello  
Mary Ann Kinney  
L  
Persons calling for any of the above letters will please say they are advertised.  
THOS. CLANCY, P. M.  
January 5.

**For Sale,**  
STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA, Orange County, In Equity—September Term, 1840. Chesley P. George's heirs v. Zachariah Trice and others.  
IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that James Trice and J. C. Brassfield, defendants in this case, are not inhabitants of this state; It is therefore ordered, that publication be made in the Hillsborough Recorder, for six weeks successively, that unless James Trice and John C. Brassfield appear at the next term of this Court, to be held for the county of Orange, at the court house in Hillsborough, on the second Monday in March next, the bill will be taken pro confesso against them, heard ex parte, and decreed according to law.  
JAMES WEBB, C. & M.  
Price Adv. \$4 50  
41-6

**For Sale,**  
STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA, Orange County, Superior Court of Law—September Term, 1840. Polly Taylor, vs. Elihu Taylor. Petition for Divorce.  
IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Elihu Taylor, the defendant in this case, is not an inhabitant of this state; It is therefore ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Hillsborough Recorder for six weeks that the defendant appear at the next Superior Court to be held for the county of Orange, at the court house in Hillsborough, on the second Monday of March next, to answer, plead or demur to the petition in this taken against him.  
JOS. C. NORWOOD, Clerk.  
Price Adv. \$4 50.  
41-6

**For Sale,**  
STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA, Orange County, Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, November Term, 1840. John U. Kirkland vs. Thomas Hunter. Original Attachment.  
IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendant is not an inhabitant of this state; It is ordered that publication be made in the Hillsborough Recorder for six weeks that unless said defendant appear at the next term of this court, to be held at the day in February next, and replevin the property by default will be entered against him.  
J. TAYLOR.  
Price Adv. \$4 50.  
41-6

**For Sale,**  
20 Boxes CANDLES, 20 Boxes SALT, and a general assortment of CASTINGS.  
By PARKER & NELSON.  
October 22.

**Job Printing,**  
EXECUTED AT THIS OFFICE.

**Moffat's Vegetable Life Medicines**  
THESE Medicines are indebted for their name to the manifest and sensible action in purifying the springs and channels of life, and adding them with renewed tone and vigor. In many hundred certified cases which have been made public, and in almost every species of disease to which the human frame is liable, the happy effects of MOFFAT'S LIFE PILLS and PLEENIX BITTERS have been gratefully and publicly acknowledged by the persons benefited, and who were previously unacquainted with the beautifully philosophical principles upon which they are compounded, and upon which they consequently act.  
The LIFE MEDICINES recommend themselves in diseases of every form and description. Their first operation is to loosen from the coats of the stomach and bowels, the various impurities and crudities constantly settling around them, and to remove the hardened masses which collect in the convulsions of the small intestines. Other medicines only partially cleanse these, and leave such collected masses behind as to produce habitual constipation, with all its train of evils, or sudden diarrhoea, with its imminent dangers. The fact is well known to all regular anatomists, who examine the human bowels after death; and hence against quack medicines, or medicines prepared and heralded to the public by ignorant persons. The second effect of the Life Medicines is to cleanse the kidneys and the bladder, and by this means the liver and the lungs, the healthful action of which entirely depends upon the regularity of the urinary organs. The blood, which takes its red color from the agency of the liver and the lungs before it enters into the heart, being thus purified by them, and nourished by food coming from a clean stomach, courses freely through the veins, renews every part of the system, and triumphantly mounts the banner of health in the blooming cheek.  
Moffat's Vegetable Life Medicines have been thoroughly tested, and pronounced a sovereign remedy for Dyspepsia, Flatulency, Palpitation of the Heart, Loss of Appetite, Heartburn and Headache, Restlessness, Ill temper, Anxiety, Langor and Melancholy, Constipation, Diarrhoea, Cholera, Fevers of all kinds, Rheumatism, Gout, Dropsies of all kinds, Gravel, Worms, Asthma and Consumption, Scoury, Ulcers, Invertebrate Sores, Scorbatic Eruptions, and Red Complexions, Eruptive complaints, Sallow, Cloudy and other disagreeable Complexions, Erysipelas, Salt Rheum, Common Colds and Influenza, and various other complaints which afflict the human frame. In Fever and Ague, particularly, the Life Medicines have been most eminently successful; so much so that in the Fever and Ague districts Physicians almost universally prescribe them.  
All that Mr. Moffat requires of his patients is to be particular in taking the Life Medicines strictly according to the directions. It is not himself any may say in their favor, that he hopes to gain credit. It is alone by the results of a fair trial.

**Moffat's Medical Manual;**  
This little pamphlet, edited by Wm. B. Moffat, for the purpose of explaining more fully Mr. Moffat's theory of diseases, and will be found highly interesting to persons seeking health. It treats upon prevalent diseases, and the causes thereof. Price, 25 cents. For sale by Moffat's agents generally.  
These valuable Medicines are for sale at the Office of the Hillsborough Recorder.

**Dr. BRANDRETH'S Office in Virginia, 125 MAIN STREET, RICHMOND, Near the Old Market.**  
Where the Pills can be obtained at 25 cents per box, with full directions.

The following gentlemen have been appointed agents for the sale of Brandreth's Pills:  
Dennis Heartt, Hillsborough.  
Stedman & Ramsay, Pittsborough.  
Joseph A. Sireliff, Midway, Davidson.  
James B. McDade, Chapel Hill.  
J. M. A. Drake, Ashborough, Randolph.  
John R. Brown, Pringle.  
M. C. Gardner, St. Lawrence, Chatham.  
G. A. Mcbane, Mason Hall, Orange.  
E. & W. Smith, Alamance, Guilford.  
J. & R. Sloan, Greensborough.  
J. & R. Reid, Troublesome Iron Works, Rockingham.  
James Johnson, Wentworth, Do.  
Wood & Neal, Madison, Do.  
J. W. Burton, & Co., Leakville, Do.  
Owen M. Aler, Yanceyville, Caswell.  
N. J. Palmer, Milton, Do.  
December 18.

**GOELICK'S Matchless Sanative.**  
THIS invaluable Medicine, which has produced astonishing cures in the Consumption, and other diseases of the liver, is sold constantly for sale by the subscriber, at Harris Post Office, Orange county.  
HENRY FOGLEMAN.  
March 13.

**Hats and Shoes.**  
PARKER & NELSON have just received,  
10 Cases HATS—Comprising Beaver, Silk, and Brush, (very cheap).  
15 Cases SHOES—Comprising, Ladies' Kid Slippers, Do. Buckskin Walking Shoes, Do. Kid Slippers, Do. Walking Slippers, Men's Kid Slippers, Do. Stout do.  
ALSO, Ladies' and Gentlemen's India Rubber Over Shoes.  
October 23.

**STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA, Orange County.**  
In Equity—September Term, 1840. James H. Williams agent of the Bank of Cape Fear, v. William L. Durham's heirs at law. Petition to sell Lands.  
IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that William Durham, Thomas Durham, Francis Durham, and Deliah Durham, defendants in this case, are not inhabitants of this state; It is therefore ordered, that publication be made in the Hillsborough Recorder, for six weeks successively, that unless the said defendants appear at the next term of this Court, to be held for the county of Orange, at the court house in Hillsborough, on the second Monday in March next, and then and there plead, answer or demur to the said bill, the same will be taken pro confesso and heard ex parte as to them, and decreed accordingly.  
JAMES WEBB, C. & M.  
Price Adv. \$4 50  
41-6

**Mattresses,**  
Order—An article of great comfort, either in summer or winter. Orders left at the office of the Hillsborough Recorder will be duly attended to.  
July 24.

**HILLSBOROUGH, N. C.**  
PUBLISHED WEEKLY  
BY DENNIS HEARTT,  
FIFTY CENTS IF PAID IN ADVANCE.  
Those who do not give notice of their wish to have their paper discontinued at the expiration of the year, will be presumed as desiring its continuance until countermanded. And no paper will be discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the publisher, one dollar for the first, and twenty-five cents for each subsequent insertion, longer ones in proportion. Court advertisements twenty-five per cent higher. A reduction of 3 per cent will be made to advertisers by the year.